

the culmen and nostrils, which last are round, open, and partly exposed. Wings moderate, fourth primary longest. Tail very slightly rounded, composed of ten feathers. Toes slender, middle one nearly as long as the tarsus, outer longer than the inner one.

The only species known is

AMBLYORNIS INORNATA.

Ptilonorhynchus inornatus, Schleg. Tijdsch. v. d. Dierk. pt. v. p. 51 (1871).

Head and upper part of back rufous brown; rest of upper parts dark brown. Wings rufous brown; primaries dark brown. Entire underparts dark buff. Tail dark brown. Bill, feet, and tarsi black. The specimen is marked as a male; but it may possibly be one in immature dress, and the full-plumaged male may have a very different appearance from the one described in this paper; but that fact the acquisition of additional specimens in all stages can alone determine.

Hab. Interior of New Guinea.

XV.—*Supplementary Notes to 'The Birds of India.'* By T. C. JERDON, F.L.S., F.Z.S., Retired Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Madras.

[Continued from p. 22.]

(Plate VII.)

256. *LANIUS LAHTORA.*

This Shrike is now known to extend to Eastern Africa, *L. pallens* of Cassin, and *L. dealbatus*, De Fil., being considered synonyms.

257. *LANIUS ERYTHRONOTUS.*

Mr. Blyth, in his commentary, appears to have accepted my joining his *L. caniceps* with *L. erythronotus*; but Hume and others still consider them distinct; and I am now inclined to agree with them, and place it as another species:—

257 *bis.* *LANIUS CANICEPS*, Blyth.

Besides the distinctions pointed out in the text, Hume states

that in this bird the middle of the abdomen, right down to the vent, is white, while in *L. erythronotus* the lower portion of the abdomen, and the feathers above the vent, are bright ferruginous.

259. *LANIUS NIGRICEPS*.

Figured by Gray, Gen. Birds, pl. 71.

It appears to be yet doubtful, from Lord Walden's observations (*Ibis*, 1868, p. 70), whether this bird be the same as Sonnerat's from the Philippines, and therefore whether the synonym of *antiguanus* should be added or not. To the Philippine bird belong the synonyms of *L. nasutus*, Scopoli, and *L. cephalomelas*, Bonap.

Another Shrike from China is *L. fuscatus*, Lesson (*L. lugubris*, Temm. apud Hartlaub; *L. melanthes*, Swinhoe).

260. *LANIUS HARDWICKII*. This bird will now stand as *LANIUS VITTATUS*, Valenc.

The Rufous-tailed Shrikes have been the subject of an excellent memoir by Viscount Walden (*Ibis* 1867, p. 211). The group has been named *Otomela* by Bonaparte: all the species have the tail rufous, and no white on the wings.

261. *LANIUS CRISTATUS*, L.

This is the species common in most parts of India; but the synonym of *phaenicurus* must be withdrawn from it; and the habitat of the Andamans, Ceylon, and Java for *L. lucionensis* is most likely erroneous. One measured when recently killed $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, wing $3\frac{3}{4}$, extent $10\frac{1}{2}$, tail $3\frac{1}{2}$.

262. *LANIUS ARENARIUS*.

In my Appendix (p. 875, of 3rd vol.) I gave this as a doubtful species; but on my first visit to the Upper Provinces I found that it was by no means a doubtful, but a well-marked species. I found it throughout the upper part of the N.W. Provinces and the Punjab, to the exclusion of *L. cristatus*. One I killed at Roorkee measured $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, wing $3\frac{4}{10}$, extent 11, tail $3\frac{1}{4}$; another had the tail $3\frac{1}{5}$. The central tail-feathers have a pale band near the tip; and all the rectrices are broader than in *L. cristatus*. It is only a cold-weather visitant to India;

but Stoliczka found it in Thibet in summer, and also, though rarely, in the Sutlej valley.

262 *bis*. *LANIUS ISABELLINUS*, Hemprich and Ehrenberg. Walden, Ibis, 1867, p. 224, pl. v. f. 1. The White-winged Brown Shrike.

This addition to the Indian fauna is a link between the Rufous-tailed and the true Shrikes. It has hitherto, in India, only occurred in Sindh, but will most probably be found to extend into the neighbouring parts of the Punjab. I append a brief description. Head and rump rufous brown, the rest of the upper plumage brown, with a slightly rufous tinge; upper tail-coverts and tail bright rufous; below, including the under wing-coverts, creamy white; under tail-coverts, pure white; a pale fulvous supercilium, and a black eye-band, which includes the eyes and ear-coverts; a white alar bar on the 3rd to 9th quills. Of about the size of *L. arenarius*. Wing 3·87, tail 3·62, tarsus ·87.

Lanius tigrinus, Blyth, alluded to by me p. 407, stands now as *L. magnirostris*, Lesson—*L. strigatus*, Eyton, and *L. waldeni*, Swinhoe, being synonymous. *L. schwaneri*, from Borneo, is very doubtfully distinct.

266. *TEPHRODORNIS GRISOLA*.

This bird is stated by Blyth to be identical with *Hyloterpe philomela* of Boié *apud* Cabanis, and to belong to the genus *Pachycephala* as understood by Wallace and Sclater. *Tephrodornis gularis*, alluded to in the text, does not, it appears, inhabit Malacca, where it is replaced by another species, *T. sordidus*, Wallace.

267. *HEMIPUS PICATUS*.

I was wrong in confounding the species from Southern India named as above with the Himalayan bird. This last will now take its place as

267 *bis*. *HEMIPUS CAPITALIS*, M'Clelland.

H. picæcolor, Hodgson.

The Brown-backed Pied Shrike.

Dimensions of a Darjeeling specimen :—Length $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, wing $2\frac{1}{2}$, extent 8.

The Himalayan bird is distinctly larger, has a somewhat longer tail, and the back is always sooty-brown in place of the glossy black of the Neelgherry bird. The nest of the Himalayan bird has been noted as made of the hair of horses, cows, or goats; and the eggs, four in number, as being pale sea-green, spotted with rufous brown, and with an indistinct ring.

At page 414, 4th line from the top, after "Bonaparte," add "to belong."

270. *GRAUCALUS MACEI*.

This is only found in Northern India. The Southern race will stand now as

270 *bis*. *GRAUCALUS LAYARDI*, Blyth, olim *G. pusillus*, Bl.

The Lesser Cuckoo-Shrike.

This differs from its northern congener in its smaller size, in the lower wing-coverts being strongly barred, in the abdominal bars being fewer and broader, and not present in the fully adult male, and in the outer tail-feathers being only slightly tipped with white. Wing 6 inches, tail 4, these parts in the northern bird being respectively 7 and $5\frac{1}{4}$. This species is found in Southern India and Ceylon; but I have no information how far it extends through Central India.

Blyth notices that the Malayan *G. javensis* resembles *G. layardi* in size, but *G. macei* in colour. A Ceylon specimen in Lord Walden's collection has the wing only $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and the bill smaller than in specimens from Southern India.

271. *PERICROCOTUS SPECIOSUS*.

Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. ix. pl. 3.

272. *PERICROCOTUS FLAMMEUS*.

Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. ix. pl. 4.

I have seen an Assam specimen that I could not distinguish from those of Southern India; and Blyth also says, "Specimens from Assam do not appear to differ from *flammeus*;" so we may add *P. elegans*, M'Clelland, to the synonyms of this species.

The *P. flammeus* of Adams, from the N. W. Himalayas, is most probably *P. speciosus*.

273. *PERICROCOTUS BREVIROSTRIS*.

In the early part of winter I saw, in Kumaon, large flocks of this bird, 30 to 40 or more, flying about across the valleys; and it was a very beautiful sight to witness the rich colour glowing in the bright sunshine, and showing more particularly when they turned in their flight.

274. *PERICROCOTUS SOLARIS*.

In my description of the female, the punctuation has been sadly marred. In the place of "Head, dark-ashy black, tinged olive-green beneath, wing-spots, &c.", read, "Head dark ash; back tinged olive-green; beneath, wing-spots, &c." The bill, moreover, is given as 3 instead of $\frac{3}{8}$, and tarsus as 4 instead of $\frac{4}{8}$. I omit to notice the extension of this bird to Assam, the Khasia hills, &c.

It is figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. i. pl. 4.

275. *PERICROCOTUS ROSEUS*.

Figured by Gould, B. of Asia, pt. ix. pl. 6.

This species extends to the Lower Himalayas as far west as Mussooree, and is not rare in some parts of the Dehra Doon.

276. *PERICROCOTUS PEREGRINUS*.

Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. ix. pl. 5. Blyth states that it appears to grade into *P. flagrans* in the course of its extension in Burmah southwards towards Malacca.

277. *PERICROCOTUS ERYTHROPYGUS*.

Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. i. pl. 5.

Blanford procured this species in Nagpore, but is mistaken in saying that it had not previously been observed so far south, as I state that I had procured it as far south as the foot of the Neelgherries.

278. *DICRURUS MACROCERCUS*.

As Vieillot's name was applied to a Malayan bird distinct from our Indian one, this must now stand under Hodgson's name of *BUCHANGA ALBIRICTUS*. Specimens from Southern

India are decidedly smaller than those from the North, with shorter wings, and generally shorter tail. Those from Ceylon are perhaps still smaller, and Blyth has named them *D. minor*. If, however, it be considered desirable to recognize the smaller race as distinct, it must stand as *Buchanga atra*, specimens from Tranquebar having been thus named by Hermann; these specimens, I believe, always have the white rictal spot: the Malayan *D. macrocerus* resembles this race in size, but wants the rictal mark.

278 bis. *DICRURUS LONGUS*.

Birds of India, Appendix, p. 871.

This bird chiefly differs from *D. albirictus* in wanting the white rictal spot, and has usually, I think, a longer tail. It appears to replace that species in many parts of Lower Bengal, and even in Behar, and occurs throughout Assam and all the districts east of the Burrampootra, nearly though not entirely to the exclusion of *D. albirictus*. The Malayan *D. longus* is the same as *D. macrocerus*, V., and therefore quite distinct from our bird; and it becomes a question what name ours ought to bear. Mr. Swinhoe has recently described a Chinese *Dicrurus* as *D. cathæcus*. He asserts that the Chinese bird differs from its Indian ally in being still larger, with longer bill, and much longer wing, and has a rich bronze gloss over its feathers, including its wings and tail. Length of wing 6 inches, tail 6. As to its longer wing, I must dissent entirely; and if Mr. Swinhoe had looked at my measurements of *D. longus*, *l.c.*, from Dacca, he would have seen that they quite equalled those of his Chinese bird; and I have killed one with the tail 7 inches in length. As I see no other essential distinction, I shall, for the present, distinguish the Indian King-crow without a white rictal spot as *BUCHANGA CATHÆCUS*, Swinhoe. As many specimens from different localities in Northern India have the rictal spot greatly reduced in size, and some, indeed, have it barely perceptible, it is probable that the two races pass one into the other, like the allied species of *Coracias* and *Treron*.

279. *DICRURUS BALICASSIUS*.

The Himalayan bird is distinct from the Malayan species, to

which the name *balicassius* was applied, and it will therefore retain Hodgson's name of *BUCHANGA ANNECTANS*.

280. *DICRURUS LONGICAUDATUS*.

It has been asserted that the Himalayan bird generally referred to under this name is distinct from the bird of Southern India; and the late Mr. Beavan named it *D. waldeni*, with which the *D. himalayanus* of Tytler is stated to be identical*. I have recently compared specimens from the Himalayas with others from Southern India, and have been unable to detect any appreciable difference. Hodgson's name of *pyrrhops* is given as a synonym of this bird by Gray and Blyth; and I followed them. This so far appears to be correct, that one drawing of this species in Hodgson's collection is named by him *D. pyrrhops*; but there is another, decidedly distinct bird figured by Hodgson under the same name, which will therefore stand as

280 *bis*. *BUCHANGA PYRRHOPS*, Hodgson. The Grey Long-tailed Drongo.

Vicount Walden first discriminated this species. It somewhat resembles in coloration *D. cineraceus*, Horsfield, being of a moderately dark shade of grey, with a distinct metallic shine; and the tail-feathers always show the ashy grey tinge in a marked manner when compared with specimens of *D. longicaudatus*. The dimensions of one killed at Dacca were as follows:—Length 11 inches, wing $5\frac{1}{2}$, extent $16\frac{1}{4}$, tail $5\frac{3}{4}$.

I am not certain now whether I ever procured this at Darjeeling (having confounded it with *D. longicaudatus*); but the specimen I got at Dacca I looked upon as a pale individual of that species, and it was not till Lord Walden had pointed out its distinctions and showed me a similar specimen from the Himalayas that I fully recognized its claim to specific separation. I found it by no means rare in Dacca, in groves and at the edges of jungle, with a strong and rapid flight, quite similar to that of *D. longicaudatus*, capturing insects in the air at a considerable distance from its perch. I have little doubt that it will be

* *Ibis*, 1868, p. 200. Those who consider it distinct may adopt Tytler's name; for Beavan's appellation had been forestalled by Schlegel for a Madagascar *Dicrurus*.

found to extend southwards through Chittagong to Arrakan ; and it was probably seeing specimens of this race that caused Blyth to remark that *Dicrurus cineraceus*, Horsfield, in advancing northwards from the Malayan peninsula, appears to grade into *D. longicaudatus*.

I may here remark that Lord Walden considers Blyth's *D. intermedius*, placed as a synonym of *D. longicaudatus*, to be a distinct race, from Burmah.

283. BHRINGA REMIFER.

One measured in the flesh was $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the end of the central tail-feathers, extent 17, wing $5\frac{1}{2}$. From later observations I am now somewhat doubtful of the lengthened outer rectrices being a seasonal distinction, as I found the young feathers growing in a specimen shot in October. I have recently compared Javan examples with some from Darjeeling, and can find no appreciable difference, except a slightly stouter bill, which might be individual.

284. EDOLIUS PARADISEUS.

This group is now classed under *Dissemurus*. Blyth states that it is doubtful if the long-crested bird is found anywhere except in the Subhimalayan region. The Goomsoor bird, and those from the Eastern Ghats, certainly appear to me to be the same, as also those from Assam.

285. EDOLIUS MALABARICUS.

Gray* has recently named a bird of this group from Malabar *Edolius singularis*. The type specimens of this bird want the crest ; but they are young birds, and I think, moreover, that they are imperfect as regards the frontal feathers. The narrow part of the lengthened rectrices (which in these specimens is very short) has a distinct though very minute web on each side of the shaft. This may either be a mark of nonage in these particular examples, or, more probably (as Lord Walden reminds me), of the process of change which is occasionally found, more or less, in most of the species of this group, and even in *E. lophorinus* of Ceylon. Viscount Walden has in his

* Hand-list, vol. i. p. 287, descr. nulla !

possession specimens from Malabar with the crest well developed, and with the narrowed portion of the outer tail-feathers having the shaft denuded of web. I have very little doubt that Gray's bird is the same as my *E. malabaricus*, and that it was probably from a somewhat similar specimen to those in the British Museum that Sonnerat figured his Grand Gobemouche de la côte de Malabar.

288. *TCHITREA PARADISEA*.

Stoliczka states that he found this Flycatcher up to a height of 9000 feet in the N.W. Himalayas. I have not seen it higher than about 5000. The nest and eggs have been described by Messrs. Hume and Brooks, and also by Blyth, from Hodgson's drawings. The nest is deep cup-shaped, made of fine grass and moss with cobwebs outside. The eggs, usually four in number, are buffy white, with red specks and spots.

290. *MYIAGRA AZUREA*.

It is, I think, exceedingly doubtful if Beavan's *M. tytleri*, from the Andamans, be distinct, this species having a very extended geographical distribution. Blyth has known a bird of this species take up its residence in a veranda and prey on house-flies and mosquitoes.

291. *LEUCOCERCA FUSCOVENTRIS*.

This must now stand as *L. albicollis*, Vieillot. Dr. Pucheran having examined the types of certain species in the Paris Museum, published the result in the 'Archives du Muséum.' He has there determined the priority of many of Vieillot's and Cuvier's names to those given subsequently. The four outermost tail-feathers are broadly tipped with white, and the next narrowly so. The nest and eggs are described and figured in Jardine's 'Contributions to Ornithology.'

292. *LEUCOCERCA ALBOFRONTATA*.

This is *L. aureola* (Vieillot). Blanford found it as far east as Chanda; and Dr. King has it also in his list of birds from Goona. Hume describes the nest a very delicate, small, tumbler-like affair, of fine grass coated with cobwebs; the eggs, three

in number, white, with minute yellowish-brown specks, and few spots of a pale inky hue.

293. *LEUCOCERCA PECTORALIS*.

This must stand as *L. leucogaster*, Cuvier. It is, as I suspected, Sykes and Adams's *Rhipidura fuscoventris* (vel *albicollis*), which does not extend to the west of India. Blanford has lately found this species as far east as Chanda.

294. *CHELIDORHYNX HYPOXANTHA*.

One measured in the flesh $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, extent $6\frac{1}{2}$, wing $2\frac{1}{4}$, tail $2\frac{3}{8}$. Bill black above, yellow at the base below. The nest and eggs are figured in one of Hodgson's drawings—the latter white, faintly speckled. I am not aware of having anywhere expressed my opinion of the rarity of this bird, as Mr. Hume asserts I have. It is certainly quite common at Darjeeling.

295. *CRYPTOLOPHA CINEREO-CAPILLA*.

Swainson's genus *Cryptolopha* having been founded on his *C. auricapilla* = *Culicipeta burkii*, this group of Flycatchers must be referred to another genus, which Mr. Swinhoe names *Culicicap**; but if Mr. Gray is correct, this term must give place to *Myialestes*, Cabanis. It has been found recently in China. One measured in the flesh 5 inches in length, extent 8, wing $2\frac{1}{2}$, tail $2\frac{1}{4}$, foot $\frac{1}{8}$.

296. *HEMICHELIDON FULIGINOSA*.

One killed in Kashmir measured in the flesh $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, extent 9, wing $2\frac{7}{8}$, tail 2, foot $\frac{1}{8}$. The eyelids and lores are whitish, and the chin and throat are also white, rather than "slightly albescent," with indications of pale mesial stripes, and a streak from the lower mandible. Two thirds and more of the inner webs of all the quills rufescent at the margin, showing conspicuously when in flight. The under wing-coverts also are somewhat rufescent. Stoliczka says that the female is somewhat larger than the male, somewhat rufescent on the chin, and with the tertiaries and larger wing-coverts also tipped with rufescent. He states that he found it more common in the eastward than towards the more western parts of the Himalayas; but I nowhere

* P. Z. S., 1871, p. 381.

found it more abundant than in high valleys in Kashmir, where, like Stoliczka, I saw it chiefly near the tops of high trees, not on the lower branches as I occasionally observed near Darjeeling. Hodgson figured the egg as pale greenish with rufous specks. The birds obtained near Barrackpore by Tytler, alluded to by Blyth in his Commentary, were more probably, I think, *Alseonax terricolor*. I see that Swinhoe, in his last Catalogue of the Birds of China, puts Hodgson's bird as a synonym of *Muscicapa sibirica*, Gmelin, and *M. fuscedula*, Pallas, as suggested by myself.

297. *ALSEONAX LATIROSTRIS*.

Blanford notices that he cannot see the smallest difference between specimens of this bird and one sent from Amoy by Swinhoe as *Muscicapa cinereo-alba*, Temm. & Schl.; and I see that Swinhoe now adopts this view. I had previously considered it to be more like *Alseonax terricolor*.

299. *ALSEONAX FERRUGINEUS*.

Hemichelidon rufilata, Swinhoe.

The nest and eggs of this Flycatcher are depicted in one of Hodgson's drawings, the eggs pure buff colour, unspotted.

Butalis griseo-sticta, Swinhoe (*B. hypogrammica*, Gray and Wallace) is another species of this group, spreading from China in summer to the Moluccas in winter.

301. *EUMYIAS MELANOPS*.

Expanse of wing about 10 inches. Hodgson figures the egg as unspotted pinkish white; Captain Bulger describes the eggs as pale greenish blue, much spotted and blotched with brown; and Mr. Brooks as fleshy white, clouded and mottled with pale reddish brown at the large end, which is very like my account of them. Lord Walden has recently described a nearly allied bird from Ceylon as *E. sordida* (perhaps *ceylonensis**, Gray); and Gray has given the name of *E. spilonota** to what is most probably the young bird from the Himalayas.

303. *CYORNIS UNICOLOR*†.

I obtained a single specimen of this rare bird at Darjeeling in

* [These names are given in the Hand-list, p. 326, to supposed new species, but are unaccompanied by descriptions.—ED.]

† Blyth states that, both from recollection of the bird and my descrip-

1869—but did not notice it when fresh, from its close resemblance to *Eumyias melanops*.

304. *CYORNIS RUBECULOIDES*.

Blyth notices that this bird is very near to *C. elegans*, Temm. Pl. Col. 596. 1, and suggests their identity. A specimen from Tayboo (Burmah), and another from Ceylon, both in Lord Walden's collection, differ from *C. rubeculoides* in the deep blue of the throat being divided in the centre by a somewhat converging streak of rufous.

305. *CYORNIS BANYUMAS*.

This will now stand as *C. jerdoni*, Gray and Blyth, having been found to differ from its Javan prototype, confirming my expressed doubts on the subject.

306. *CYORNIS TICKELLÆ*.

Blanford found this Flycatcher near Nagpore; and Hume has it in abundance from Jubbulpore. It appears that the females do not differ from males. Hume has the nest also.

307. *CYORNIS RUFICAUDA*.

The lores and eyelids are whitish. The breast is more albescent in the female than in the male. The extent of wing of one measured in the flesh was $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches. I have long since given up the belief in my rufous-breasted Neelgherry bird being this species, and refer it to a young male *C. jerdoni*, or very old female beginning to assume a blue plumage.

308. *CYORNIS MAGNIROSTRIS*.

Major Godwin-Austen procured a male of this species in the North Cachar hills. It is darkish blue above, brighter over the forehead and eyes; beneath from chin to breast ferruginous, white on the belly and under tail-coverts. Irides dark brown. Legs pale fleshy. Length 6 inches, wing 3.3, tail $2\frac{1}{2}$, tarsi $\frac{7}{10}$, bill at front $\frac{1}{2}$.

tion, this appears identical with *Muscicapa cyanopolia*, Boie, from Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. If this be correct, the female, which is *Muscicapa infuscata*, Müller, is rufous brown above, darker on the crown, and brighter on the tail; lower parts pure white, except the sides of the breast, which are coloured like the back.

310. MUSCICAPULA SUPERCILIARIS.

Above *dull* prussian blue, and not *full* as printed. The lores are bluish black. Stoliczka remarks that the white feathers of the lower surface are slaty at their base on the breast and abdomen.

Brooks says that the female is pale brown above, paler below. One that I procured at Darjeeling (but not in the flesh) had the head and upper part of back olive-brown, changing to pale blue on the lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts; lores pale; chin and throat fulvous, the rest of the lower parts white, olivaceous ashy on the sides of the breast and flanks. This I at the time considered to be the female; and Stoliczka gives the same account, and says, moreover, that the old female has some blue on the head as well. This last naturalist obtained it as high as 12,000 feet on the Himalayas. I have killed it nearly as high. As to its extension through the plains in the cold season, my type specimen was procured very much further south than either Mr. Hume's or Mr. Blanford's specimens. This bird is most undoubtedly the *M. hemileucura* of Hodgson, but not the bird figured under that name in Jardine's Contributions to Ornithology, which is *Siphia leucomelanura* of Hodgson. See *infra*, p. 128.

311. MUSCICAPULA ASTIGMA*.

I have lately procured what is undoubtedly this species on the highest of the Khasia hills, Shillong Peak.

The male is prussian blue above, and on the sides of the neck and breast; chin, middle of throat and breast, and all abdominal region pure white.

The female is olivaceous above, slightly rufescent on the forehead, lores, and round the eye; the sides of the neck and breast and flanks ashy; the rest of the lower parts white, somewhat more sullied than in the male bird. Bill black; irides deep brown; legs reddish brown.

Length ♂ $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, wing $2\frac{3}{8}$, extent $7\frac{1}{2}$, tail nearly 2, tars. $\frac{5}{8}$.

I found this species in pairs in June at the edge of the wood on Shillong Peak, and saw several couples in different parts of the wood.

* Not *æstigma* as hitherto given.

Blyth has indicated another blue Flycatcher from Hodgson's drawings as

311 *bis*. MUSCICAPULA CILIARIS, Hodgson, *apud* Blyth.

It very closely resembles the last, having no white on the tail; the white on the throat appears to be more contracted; and there is a distinct white supercilium from the front of the eye to the nape. No particular locality is given on the plate.

The other species of blue Flycatcher, noted by Blyth, *l. c.*, as *M. leucoschista*, is founded on a bad drawing of *Erythrostera maculata*, of which, indeed, *M. leucoschista*, Hodgson, is given as one of the synonyms.

314. NILTAVA SUNDARA.

Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. ii. pl. 5. I procured this bird on the Khasia hills; Godwin-Austen got it still further east; and it also extends southwards.

315. NILTAVA MACGREGORIAE.

Figured by Gould, *l. c.*, pt. ii. pl. 6. Extent of wing $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, tarsus $\frac{1}{16}$. The nest is figured by Hodgson in a slight hollow of a tree, and the eggs pinkish white.

316. NILTAVA GRANDIS.

Figured by Gould, *l. c.* pl. 4. A female measured in the flesh $8\frac{1}{2}$, extent $12\frac{1}{2}$, wing 4, tail $3\frac{1}{2}$.

The *Niltava leucotis* described by Hume (Ibis, 1870, p. 144) is a made-up bird, compounded of the head of a *Parus* and the body of *Niltava sundara*. This was only made known to the readers of 'The Ibis' in October 1871, though I understand that Mr. Hume wrote himself about it more than a year ago.

Gen. *Anthipes*, p. 477.

Blyth states that *Muscicapa solitaria*, S. Müller, from Timor, appears to belong to this genus.

318. SIPHIA TRICOLOR.

Major Godwin-Austen procured at Chattuk, in the Sylhet district, specimens of a bird which I conclude to be Hodgson's species named above. It was found frequenting high grass and reeds near water. Hodgson's figure, amongst his drawings, is very much too brightly coloured.

319. SIPHIA STROPHIATA.

By a *lapsus pennæ* I have made the white of the tail increasing in extent *to* the outermost feathers, instead of *from* the outermost. Stoliczka found this bird in the N.W. Himalayas, in Rupshu, on the banks of the Indus in summer, near Simla only in winter.

320. SIPHIA LEUCOMELANURA.

This is the bird figured in Jardine's 'Contributions' as *Musc. hemileucura*, though the eyebrow is given in some of the copies as white in place of "greyish blue." It is much more common in the N.W. Himalayas than at Darjeeling, frequenting open forest at from 5000 to at least 8000 feet. One killed at Mussooree measured in the flesh $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, extent $7\frac{1}{4}$, wing $2\frac{3}{8}$, tail $2\frac{1}{8}$, tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$, foot $1\frac{1}{4}$. Another had the wing $2\frac{1}{2}$, tail $2\frac{1}{4}$. Stoliczka describes the female, which I have not seen, as olivaceous brown above, tail ferruginous, especially at the base; chin, throat, and vent white; breast and abdomen pale olive-brown; under tail-coverts slightly ferruginous.

321. SIPHIA SUPERCILIARIS.

Muscicapa tricolor and *M. rupestris*, of S. Müller, are stated by Blyth to be respectively the male and female of this bird.

The female is ashy olive above, rufous beneath, paler on the breast and vent; superciliaries pale rufous; wings and tail pale brown, edged with pale rufous. Dimensions of one in the flesh, killed at Darjeeling, length $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, extent $7\frac{1}{2}$, wing $2\frac{3}{8}$, tail $1\frac{3}{4}$, tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$, foot $1\frac{1}{4}$.

323. ERYTHROSTERNA LEUCURA.

The true *E. leucura* is the Eastern representative of *E. parva*, and differs in the rufous of the under plumage being confined to the chin and throat; in the next species it spreads over the breast.

One shot on the Khasia hills measured in the flesh—length $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, extent $8\frac{3}{4}$, wing $2\frac{7}{8}$, tail $2\frac{1}{4}$, tars. $\frac{11}{16}$; bill black, legs dark reddish brown. It has hitherto only occurred in India in Bengal and the neighbouring hills.

323 bis. ERYTHROSTERNA PARVA.

Saxicola rubeculoides, Sykes, fide Blyth.

This European white-tailed Flycatcher occurs all through

Southern India, Central India, the N.W. Provinces, and the Punjab, to the exclusion of the last. Blanford, who obtained it near Nagpore with the red well developed in November, doubts if the male ever assumes the female plumage.

324. *ERYTHROSTERNA PUSILLA*.

The white on the throat of this bird is barely pure as I say in my description ; and I have seen it with the pale tips to the wing-coverts not apparent in spring.

325. *ERYTHROSTERNA ACORNAUS*.

I have also seen this species in spring without any pale wing-band as described, and with a tinge of rufous on the lores, eyebrows, and throat. Dimensions of one killed on the Haji-pir pass leading into Kashmir, in April, in the flesh were as follows:—Length $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches, extent $7\frac{1}{4}$, wing $2\frac{1}{4}$, tail $1\frac{3}{4}$, tars. $\frac{1}{2}$, foot $\frac{7}{8}$.

The legs were dingy red. In summer plumage the throat and fore neck become pale rufous, as I have seen in one or two instances, and as figured by Hodgson. The chief distinguishing mark of this Flycatcher from *E. pusilla* is the ashy-grey tinge of the lower back, rump, and upper tail-coverts. Blanford obtained this species at Seoni in Central India ; and it therefore probably extends more or less, though sparingly, over peninsular India.

This naturalist states that his specimen was identical with Hodgson's type specimen but does not agree well with my description. In his description the ashy colour of the upper tail-coverts is said to spread more over the back than what I describe ; but I fail to see any essential difference between my description and a specimen now before me. Mr. Hume hazards a guess that this may be the female of *E. maculata* ; but the female of that bird is figured by Hodgson with the tail quite rufescent, much more resembling that of *E. pusilla* ; and both species have the throat and upper breast more or less rufous in summer.

326. *ERYTHROSTERNA MACULATA*.

The female is figured by Hodgson as dull slaty-brown above, white beneath, the tail rufescent, without any trace of white.

This species is stated to extend to Java, and even to Timor. I found it very abundant in Assam.

327. *TESIA CASTANEO-CORONATA*. Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. x. pl. 13.

The wings and tail are not so pure green as the back, being mixed with greyish. This bird extends to the N.W. Himalayas, and also to the Khasia hills and North Cachar.

328. *TESIA CYANIVENTER*. Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. x. pl. 12.

I omit to mention a blackish line from behind the eye along the neck, dividing the green from the ashy-grey. The female has a pale bright green supercilium, contrasting with the darker crown. The lower parts are pale slaty, with the central line somewhat albescent.

This species extends to Sylhet. One I lately measured in the flesh was $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, extent 6, foot $1\frac{3}{16}$.

A third species of this group exists in the *Micrura superciliaris*, Bonap., from Java.

Gen. PNOEPYGA.

Page 488, 14th line from bottom. For "this species" read "the first species," i. e. *P. squamata*.

329. *PNOEPYGA SQUAMATA*.

This bird is by no means rare near Mussooree and other parts of the N.W. Himalayas; and Stoliczka found it as far in the interior as Chini, in the Sutlej valley.

330. *PNOEPYGA PUSILLA*.

Major Godwin-Austen obtained one specimen of this rare bird. In this specimen there is a good deal of white on the lores, cheeks, chin, and throat, and the wing-coverts are distinctly spotted with white.

331. *PNOEPYGA CAUDATA*.

One I got at Darjeeling, in 1868, measured $4\frac{1}{8}$ inches in length; extent 6; wing $1\frac{1}{8}$; tarsus $\frac{3}{4}$; foot $1\frac{3}{8}$. Legs livid brown; claws fleshy.

332. *PNOEPYGA LONGICAUDATA*.

Major Godwin-Austen procured one specimen of this rare bird at Cherrapoonjee. The feathers of the head and nape only are

margined with black ; the wings and tail are dull rufous brown. Length $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches, wing 2, tail 2, tarsus $\frac{9}{10}$, bill (front) $\frac{6}{10}$.

Stoliczka mentions that a species somewhat allied to this occurs in Western Thibet, but of the same size as *P. squamata*. The lower plumage is yellowish white, or cinereous.

333. *TROGLODYTES NIPALENSIS*. Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. iv. pl. 6.

Length of one in the flesh $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches, extent $5\frac{1}{2}$, wing $1\frac{3}{4}$, tail 1, bill (front) $\frac{3}{8}$, tarsus $1\frac{1}{8}$, foot $1\frac{3}{8}$. Legs pale reddish brown.

I found this Wren far more abundant in the N.W. Himalayas than in Sikkim, extending as far as Kashmir. In summer it frequents both forests and rocky hills at from 9000 to 12,000 feet.

338. *BRACHYPTERYX CRURALIS*.

One measured in the flesh $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, extent $7\frac{1}{4}$, wing $2\frac{1}{2}$, tail $1\frac{7}{8}$, tarsus $1\frac{1}{4}$, foot $1\frac{1}{2}$. Legs livid brown. One female was somewhat larger, wing $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, extent $8\frac{1}{2}$. The lower parts pale olivaceous, paler on the belly and vent ; a short concealed white supercilium.

338 *bis*. *DRYMOCHARES STELLATUS*, Gould.

Brachypteryx (Drymochares) stellatus, Gould, P. Z. S. 1868, p. 218. Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. xxi.

The Chestnut-backed Shortwing.

Forehead, ear-coverts, breast, chest, and abdomen grey, crossed by numerous narrow wavy lines of black ; at the tip of each of the feathers of the abdomen, flanks, under (and some few of the upper) tail-coverts an irregular arrowhead-shaped mark of white ; lores black ; all the upper surface, wings, and tail chestnut-red ; bill black ; feet brown.

Total length $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, bill $\frac{5}{8}$, wing $2\frac{3}{4}$, tail 2, tarsi $1\frac{1}{4}$.

This very interesting bird was procured by Lieut. Eccles on the frontier of Nepal and Sikkim, at a height of about 10,000 feet. It is possible that *Brachypteryx hyperythra*, no. 337, may be the female of this bird.

339. CALLENE RUFIVENTRIS.

Blyth states that the female is brown, with the abdominal patch whitish instead of rufous, "not unlike," he says, *Muscicapa longipes*, Garnot, Voy. Coquille, pl. xix. f. 1, assigned, perhaps erroneously, to New Zealand. I had previously, p. 496, stated that this bird appeared, "both from form and coloration, to be a *Brachypteryx*."

339 *bis*. CALLENE ALBIVENTRIS, Blanford, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 833, pl. 39; Gould, B. Asia, pt. xx. pl. 16. The White-bellied Short-wing.

I append a short description:—Dusky cyaneous, the chin and lores black; a bluish white frontal band; quills and tail-feathers dusky, edged bluish; the middle of the abdomen white, the sides ashy; bill black; feet dusky; irides brown.

Length 6 inches; wing 3·1; tail 2·6; bill at front 0·5; tarsus 1·1.

In this species the female is said to resemble the male, but to be only a very little paler, thus differing from the other two species.

The egg is clay-coloured.

340. CALLENE FRONTALIS.

The female is figured by Hodgson, along with the male, dusky brown above, paler below; but it is spotted, and is perhaps a young bird. The nest also is figured, domed like a Wren's, and the eggs clay-coloured.

340 *bis*. CALLENE HODGSONI.

Acrocephalus, apud Moore.

Hodgson's Short-wing.

Descr. Brown above, pale below, albescent on the throat and mid belly; base of tail rufous-tawny.

Dimensions. Wing $2\frac{3}{4}$, tail 3, tarsus $1\frac{1}{4}$.

Hab. Nepal.

This is probably the female of some species. Blyth has referred it to *Callene*.

341. HODGSONIUS PHENICUROIDES.

I obtained this bird in Gulmurg, in Kashmir, in 1867, and

sent it to Viscount Walden. I killed one in brushwood on the skirts of a pine-forest, at about 9000 feet elevation, but also saw it at a still greater elevation. I had not previously seen any specimens, except from Darjeeling. Mr. Hume also has recently had specimens sent him from Kashmir.

343. MYIOPHONUS TEMMINCKII.

Extent of wing 21 inches. In the cold weather I have found this bird in various localities in the North-western Provinces, viz. near Saharanpore, in the Bijnour district, and also in the Punjab. I found its nest near Mussooree, in a hole in a cliff at the very edge of the Batta waterfall. It contained four young ones.

344. HYDRORNIS NIPALENSIS. Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. i. pl. 2.

The name given to this bird at Darjeeling by the Bhooteas is *Tubia kanring*.

345. PITTA BENGALENSIS.

The name adopted by Mr. Elliot, in his valuable monograph of this group, for this species is *Brachyurus coronatus*, Müller. Mr. Blanford found black ants in one specimen, white ants in others. He states this in reference to a remark by Wallace that, though called Ant-thrushes, he had never found that they had eaten ants, but simply Coleoptera.

I omit to mention the beautiful *Pitta cyanea*, Blyth, from Burmah, figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. i. pl. 3.

347. HYDROBATA ASIATICA.

The bird described by Stoliczka, no. 95 of his list, is certainly the young of this bird, as has been already pointed out by Viscount Walden.

I looked in vain for either of the two other species of Dipper in the higher valleys of Kashmir and the Punjab; but Dr. Stoliczka was more fortunate; for he found *Hydrobata cashmirensis* in the north of Kashmir, and also high up the valley of the Sulej.

350. ZOOTHERA MONTICOLA.

The tail-feathers are obsoletely barred on their outer webs.

This bird is very generally found in the N.W. Himalayas, near streams and marshy spots, especially in winter.

Blyth remarks that *Zoothera* is merely a highly developed *Oreocincla*, and that *Turdulus wardi* and *Turdus neelgherriensis* have both been named as *Zootheræ* by different authors.

Dr. Stoliczka recognizes *Petrocincla castaneocollis*, Lesson, mentioned p. 514, from the Himalayas, as a state of plumage of *Petrocincla saxatilis* of Europe. He obtained it at Drás, in Western Thibet, in September; and it will therefore hardly enter our limits unless hereafter found elsewhere, which may well happen in winter.

352. OROCETES ERYTHROGAстра.

Figured by Gould, *Birds of Asia*, pt. xv, pl. 11.

The egg is figured by Hodgson, and, says Blyth, resembles that of a Robin. Brooks says that its song is loud, sweet, and varied, hardly inferior to that of *Turdus musicus*.

353. OROCETES CINCLORHYNCHUS.

One measured in the flesh was $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, extent $12\frac{1}{4}$, tarsus $\frac{7}{8}$. Bill black, bright yellow at the gape. In summer the back becomes wholly black. Blanford found that it had partaken of ants and Coleoptera; and I have also observed more recently that insects form its food more generally than fruit.

Brooks describes its song as soft and mellow, and its note of alarm very Chat-like. This excellent observer has noticed a nest which he presumed to be that of this bird, in a hole of an old wall in Kumaon. It was formed of roots, twigs, and grass, and contained four eggs, pale buff or salmon-colour, finely mottled, chiefly at the large end, with very pale reddish brown.

Another species of this genus is *Orocetes gularis*, Swinhoe, *Ibis*, 1863, pl. 3, from China.

355. GEOCICHLA CITRINA.

This is *Turdus albonotatus* of Cuvier, fide Pucheran.

Swinhoe notices that the feathers of the rump of *Geocichla* are spinous. Blanford doubts the olive-coloured specimens being adult females; but Hume supports the view I had taken.

Blyth had one in a cage for some time, and remarks that its song is plaintive, mellow, and Robin-like, but little varied. I have frequently seen it caged in the North-west Provinces, where it was called *Tinrang ka Kastura*, or the Three-coloured Thrush.

356. *GEOCICHLA UNICOLOR*.

Figured by Gould, B. of Asia, pt. x. pl. 16 (*the male only*).

One I measured in Kashmir had the wing 5 inches, extent $15\frac{1}{4}$. This is the Blackbird of Kashmir, being very common in the valley in summer, and very generally caged there under the name of *Kastura*. Stoliczka states that he found it common in Chamba (where I also found it), in Kishtovar, and also in Little Thibet. I accept Mr. Brooks's opinion of its position, and would now remove it to *Merula*.

Its nest is stated to be placed on a tree, or occasionally on the side of a rock, and to be formed of moss, lined with grass; the eggs, four in number, to be greenish-white, blotched and spotted with reddish-brown.

357. *TURDULUS WARDI*.

This species breeds on the hills in June and July, the nest, according to Hutton, being made of moss, fibres, &c., placed in a rather tall tree, and the eggs closely resembling those of *Turdus unicolor*.

358. *TURDULUS CARDIS*.

The Thrush noticed under the above name in 'The Birds of India' will, I hope, in future be saved the painful addition of more synonyms; for it has, since first brought under the notice of naturalists by Blyth, been referred at different times to three previously named species, and has received two names *de novo*. I shall now give the history of this confusion. Mr. Blyth was the first to describe this bird, which he did as an old male of *Turdus unicolor*. He afterwards corrected this error, and named it *Geocichla dissimilis*. I was just going to press with the portion of my 'Birds of India' referring to this bird, and had placed it as *Geocichla dissimilis*, when I received 'The Ibis' for January 1862, in which, at page 92, Blyth writes as follows:—"A bird sent me by Swinhoe as

Turdus cardis, ♀, is my *dissimilis*." I had neither materials nor time to correct this, and therefore at once adopted this correction. In 1863 Mr. Sclater described a *Turdus hortulorum* from China, of which Swinhoe writes :—" I believe Blyth's *Turdus dissimilis* is not the same as the South-China species (i. e. *hortulorum*) " (with which, however, Swinhoe, *in epist.*, had written me that Blyth had originally identified it); "neither surely can it be *Turdus cardis*, with which Jerdon has confounded it." Whether my confusion was owing to Mr. Swinhoe labelling his specimen wrongly, or Blyth mistaking it, I must leave those gentlemen to settle for themselves; for I have absolved myself, I hope.

At the conclusion of my account of this bird, p. 522, I state that the female (i. e. *dissimilis*) so much resembles the coloration of *Turdus chrysolaus*, Temm. P. C. 537, that, judging from the figure alone, I cannot help suspecting their identity. Blyth, in his Commentary on my 'Birds of India,' accepted this identification; and Hume, in his list, privately printed for distribution, adopted it.

To conclude, Major Godwin-Austen got a fine specimen of this bird on the Garrow hills, which Mr. Swinhoe at once identified, unhesitatingly, as *T. hortulorum* as known to him, and Mr. Blyth and myself agree to be his *T. dissimilis*; so that it must hereafter take its place in the system as

358. *GEOCICHLA DISSIMILIS*. (Plate VII.)

The figure (Pl. VII.) is taken from Major Godwin-Austen's specimen.

358 *bis*. *GEOCICHLA OBSCURA* (Gmelin).

Turdus pallens, Pallas.

T. rufulus, Eyton.

T. modestus, Blyth.

T. chrysolaus, Temm. apud Godwin-Austen.

T. pallidus, Swinhoe.

T. davidianus, Milne-Edwards.

The White-browed Thrush.

Major Godwin-Austen got one specimen of this Thrush at Cherra Poonjee, in November. It had the upper parts olivaceous, darker on the head, with a white supercilium; quills dusky



J. C. Kevlemans lith

M. & N. Hanhart imp

TURDUS DISSIMILIS.



olivaceous ; chin and throat white, with a dark stripe from the base of the lower mandible, becoming faint on the side of the neck ; breast, sides, and under wing-coverts pale ferruginous ; lower part of breast and belly white.

Bill black above, yellow beneath ; irides dark brown ; legs dusky yellow. Length $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; extent 14 ; wing 5 ; tail $3\frac{1}{3}$; tarsus $1\frac{2}{10}$.

Other species of *Geocichla* not referred to in the text are *G. erythronota*, Selater, from Celebes, and *G. layardi*, Walden (Ann. N. H. ser. 4, vol. v. p. 416), from Ceylon. My suspicion of the identity of *Turdus avensis*, Gray, with *T. interpres*, of Java, is confirmed by Blyth.

Hume has a new species of Thrush which he calls

GEOCICHLA TRICOLOR.

Descr. Whole head, neck, throat, breast, and upper parts dusky blackish slate-colour, almost quite black upon the top of the head, greyer on the back, and browner on the quills and lateral tail-feathers. Wing-lining, lateral portions of upper abdomen, sides and tibial feathers bright orange-ferruginous ; centre of upper two thirds of abdomen, whole of lower two thirds, vent, flanks, and lower tail-coverts, and extreme tip of the chin pure white.

Length 8·5, wing 4·6, tail 3·2, bill at front 0·7, tarsus 1·1. Bill yellow ; legs and feet fleshy yellow.

From Tipperah.

361. *MERULA BOULBOUL*. Figured by Gould, B. Asia, pt. xi. pl. 12.

The bill is orange ; legs dingy yellow ; extent of wings 17 inches. Mr. Brooks, a most competent authority on this point, describes the song as "most agreeable, rather more varied than that of the English Blackbird, and in a higher key." This Blackbird visits the plains of India to some considerable distance from the hills in winter.

361 bis. *MERULA VULGARIS* ?.

I obtained a young Blackbird, one of a party of six, near Gulumurg, at a height of above 12,000 feet, in July. It measured